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# In memoriam Yurii Fedorovich Smirnov:

## Some personal reminiscences on a great physicist

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Yurii Fedorovich Smirnov (1935-2008) was a famous theoretical physicist. He achieved his career mainly at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow. These notes describe some particular facets of the contributions of the late Professor Smirnov in theoretical physics and mathematical physics. They also relate some personal reminiscences on Yurii Smirnov in connection with some of his numerous works.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Yurii Fedorovich Smirnov passed away in 2008. He was a famous physicist with interests in nuclear physics, atomic and molecular physics, condensed matter physics and mathematical physics. More generally, he was at the origin of deep achievements around symmetry methods in physics.

I have not the shoulders to carry the weight of all the fields in which Yurii was recognized as a superb researcher. It is enough to say that he contributed to many domains of mathematical physics (e.g., finite groups embedded in compact or locally compact groups, Lie groups and Lie algebras, quantum groups, special functions) and theoretical physics (e.g., nuclear, atomic and molecular physics, crystal- and ligand-field theory). Let me mention, among other fields, that he obtained alone and with collaborators very important results in the theory of clustering in nuclear systems, in projection operator techniques, in the theory of heavy ion collisions, and in the so-called  $J$ -matrix formalism for quantum scattering theory. As another major contribution, he proposed a method, the so-called (e,2e) method, an analog of the (p,2p) method of nuclear physics.

It is not the purpose of these notes to give an extensive list and analyse the numerous

papers by Yurii. I shall rather focus on some particular facets of his works corresponding to the above mentioned fields. I shall also devote a part of these notes to some more personal reminiscences related to some of his other fields of interest (crystal-field theory, nonbijective transformations, and the use of quantum groups in nuclear physics).

## II. YURII FEDOROVICH SMIRNOV

Yurii Fedorovich Smirnov was a Russian physicist. He was born in the city of Il'inskoe (Yaroslavl' region, Russia) in 1935. He graduated from Moscow State University. Then, he completed his Doctorate thesis at the same university under the guidance of Yurii M. Shirokov and benefited from fruitful contacts with other distinguished physicists as for instance Yakov A. Smorodinsky. He achieved his career in the (Skobeltsyn) Institute of Nuclear Physics and in the Physics Department of (Lomonosov) Moscow State University with many stays abroad. The last fifteen years of his life were shared between Moscow and Mexico city where he was a visiting Professor and got a Professor position successively at the *Instituto de Física* and, then, at the *Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares* of the U.N.A.M. (he spent almost 11 years in Mexico). He received prestigious awards: the K.D. Sinel'nikov Prize of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1982 and the M.V. Lomonosov Prize in 2002. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Mexico.

Yurii Smirnov signed and/or co-signed eleven books and more than 250 scientific articles (only a few part of them shall be mentionned here). He translated into Russian several scientific books. As an example, he translated a book on the harmonic oscillator written by Marcos Moshinsky in 1969, precisely the book which was a starting point for their common book, on the same subject, published in 1996 [1]. He was a member of the editorial board of several journals and a councillor of the scientific councils of the Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics and of the Chemistry Department of Moscow State University as well as of the Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP) in Moscow.

## III. A FIRST SEMINAL WORK

Following the pioneer work of Talmi [2], Marcos Moshinsky and Yurii F. Smirnov were independently interested in the description of pairs of nucleons in a harmonic-oscillator po-

tential. In 1959, Moshinsky developed a formalism to connect the wave functions in two different coordinate systems for two particles (with identical masses) in a harmonic-oscillator potential [3]. In this formalism, any two-particle wave function  $|n_1\ell_1, n_2\ell_2, \lambda\mu\rangle$ , expressed in coordinates with respect to the origin of the harmonic-oscillator potential, is a linear combination of wave functions  $|n\ell, NL, \lambda\mu\rangle$ , expressed in relative and centre-of-mass coordinates of the two particles. The so-called transformation brackets  $\langle n\ell, NL, \lambda | n_1\ell_1, n_2\ell_2, \lambda \rangle$  make it possible to pass from one coordinate system to the other. Moshinsky gave an explicit expression of these coefficients in the case  $n_1 = n_2 = 0$  and derived recurrence relations that can be used to obtain the coefficients for  $n_1 \neq 0$  and  $n_2 \neq 0$  from those for  $n_1 = n_2 = 0$  [3]. Along this vein, Brody and Moshinsky published extensive tables of transformation brackets [4]. At the end of the fifties, Smirnov worked out a parent problem, viz. the calculation of the Talmi coefficients for unequal mass nucleons, and he gave a solution for the case  $n_1 \neq 0$  and  $n_2 \neq 0$  [5]. (Indeed, the transformation brackets and the Talmi coefficients are connected via a double Clebsch-Gordan transformation.) The coefficients  $\langle n\ell, NL, \lambda | n_1\ell_1, n_2\ell_2, \lambda \rangle$ , called *transformation brackets* by Moshinsky and *total Talmi coefficients* by Smirnov, are now referred to as Moshinsky-Smirnov coefficients. In this respect, both the Moshinsky-Smirnov coefficients and the Talmi coefficients were revisited at the end of the seventies in terms of generating functions in the framework of the approaches by J.S. Schwinger and by V. Bargmann of the harmonic-oscillator bases [6]. (The work by M. Hage Hassan [6], who prepared his State Doctorate thesis at the *Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon*, constitutes a very deep and original approach to the Talmi coefficients and Moshinsky-Smirnov coefficients.) It should be noted that the transformation brackets or Moshinsky-Smirnov coefficients are also of importance for atoms and molecules as shown by Marcos and Yurii in their book [1] written during the time Yurii was an invited professor at the *Instituto de Física* of the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*.

The harmonic oscillator is a central ingredient in numerous works by Smirnov and Moshinsky. Many applications of the nonrelativistic and relativistic harmonic oscillators to modern physics (from molecules, atoms, and nuclei to quarks) were pedagogically exposed in the book by Marcos and Yurii [1] with a special attention paid to the many-body problem (in the Hartree-Fock approximation and from the point of view of unitary symmetry), the nuclear collective motion, and the interacting boson model. Their common interests were not limited to applications based on the harmonic oscillator. Let us simply mention that

both of them were interested in group theoretical methods and symmetry methods in physics and also contributed to several fields of mathematical physics as, for instance, state labelling problem, special functions, generating functions, and nonbijective canonical transformations. We shall continue in Section IV with some contributions of Yurii mainly in nuclear physics with some excursions in some other domains.

## IV. CONTRIBUTIONS IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS

### A. Nuclear structure models

Yu.F. Smirnov and some of his collaborators contributed significantly to the theory of clustering in nuclei (see the monographs [7, 8]). His researches in this domain started, as seen above, with the derivation of transformation brackets [5]. Then, it was necessary to elaborate a formalism for deriving many-nucleon fractional parentage coefficients (FPCs) including one, two, and sometimes three shells. This problem was solved by Yu.F. Smirnov and co-workers via a factorization of each FPC into a space part and a spin-isospin one [9]. The coincidence of the spin-isospin part of the FPCs with the isoscalar factor part of the Clebsh-Gordan coefficients of the group  $SU(4)$  was demonstrated.

Calculation technique of cluster characteristics of oscillator shell-model systems (spectroscopic amplitudes, factors, etc.) as a whole was first developed in [10, 11]. For  $1p$ -shell nuclei, a complete determination of these characteristics was presented in [12].

For lightest nuclei Yu.F. Smirnov with co-workers built the translationally-invariant shell model which is free of nonphysical oscillations of the center of mass of a nucleus [13].

Cluster model was proposed by Yu.F. Smirnov with co-authors for the description of electromagnetic form-factors of lightest nuclei [14].

The formalism of FPCs for many-boson systems, as nuclei described by the interacting boson model in the  $SU(3)$  limit, was built by Yu.F. Smirnov and co-authors in [15].

In connection with shell model calculations, Yu.F. Smirnov and K.V. Shitikova [16] gave a significant contribution to the hyperspherical function method. In the same direction, he also developed some group theoretical aspects of the generalized hyperspherical function method [17]. As a further important contribution in the field of mathematical physics, Smirnov developed, in collaboration with R.M. Asherova and V.N. Tolstoy, the method of extremal

projection operators for simple Lie groups [18] and for semisimple complex Lie algebras [19] (this powerful and universal method was generalized by V.N. Tolstoy to all finite-dimensional contragredient superalgebras, to affine Kac-Moody algebras and superalgebras, and finally to the  $q$ -deformations of these algebras and superalgebras). Yu.F. Smirnov and collaborators applied the extremal projection operator method to several groups [20]-[27]; in particular, he elaborated a formalism for the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients and the  $3nj$ -symbols of  $SU(3)$  and of the  $q$ -deformations of  $SU(2)$  and  $SU(3)$ .

### B. Theory of nuclear reactions

The theory of cluster quasi-elastic knock-out nuclear reactions was developed by Yu.F. Smirnov and co-authors in [28]. The role of cluster de-excitation in this process was demonstrated in [29].

Yu.F. Smirnov and Yu.M. Tchuvil'sky pointed out by making use of group-theory methods a general property of heavy projectile – heavy target nucleus channel, namely, systems exhibiting great distinctions between the wavefunction of the channel and the wavefunction of the respective compound. As a result, the concept of the co-called structural forbidness of heavy fragmentation (and fusion) was introduced into the theory of heavy ion collisions [30].

Calculation methods concerning the theory of alpha decay of giant isoscalar quadrupole resonances of nuclei were presented in the paper [31].

### C. Quark degrees of freedom of nuclear systems

Independently of V.A. Matveev and P. Sorba [32] – the authors of the concept of hidden color of the six-quark system – Yu.F. Smirnov and Yu.M. Tchuvil'sky demonstrated that if the deuteron would consist of two three-quark nucleons, then its wavefunction should contain components with hidden nucleon isobars ( $\Delta$ , etc.) [33]. The method of calculation of the statistical weights of these components in the deuteron wavefunction was worked out in [33].

Yu.F. Smirnov was an active participant of the team who developed methods of calculation relative to the dynamics of the six-quark system [34]. (The paper [34] contains a proof

of the connection between the isoscalar factors of the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients of the unitary group  $SU(n)$  and the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients of the companion permutation group  $S_n$ .) This team also emphasized the role of color-magnetic attraction and as a consequence of quark configuration mixing in this system [35].

#### **D. Composite particle interaction**

Yu.F. Smirnov and co-authors proposed an approach for treating the interaction between composite particles through the use of deep attractive potentials with redundant states [36]. He was the principal researcher of the group which made the first calculations of the ground state of the three-body ( $3\alpha$ ) system with an interaction of such a type [37].

#### **E. The $J$ -matrix formalism**

The  $J$ -matrix formalism, a formalism utilizing  $L^2$  bases in quantum scattering theory, was suggested in the mid-seventies by E.J. Heller, H.A. Yamani, W.P. Reinhardt, and L. Fishman, people coming from the atomic physics community. The same formalism utilizing the oscillator basis was independently rediscovered in 1980 by G.F. Filippov, a good friend of Yurii. Then, Yu.F. Smirnov became very interested in this new quantum scattering formalism and performed a lot of works by developing and using it in various applications. In particular, (with Yu.I. Nechaev) he developed exact mathematical grounds of the  $J$ -matrix approach with the help of an oscillator basis [38], studied (together with J.M. Bang, A.I. Mazur, A.M. Shirokov, and S.A. Zaytsev) its relations with the well-known  $R$ -matrix and  $P$ -matrix formalisms in scattering theory [39], extended (together with A.M. Shirokov and S.A. Zaitsev) the  $J$ -matrix formalism to the case of the so-called true few-body scattering [40] and to the case of relativistic systems described by the Dirac equation. The first applications of the  $J$ -matrix formalism (in the oscillator basis) to the nuclear shell model was presented in a series of papers, published by Yu.F. Smirnov with A.I. Mazur and V.A. Knyr, devoted to the hypernucleus production reactions. Another application of this formalism, an application to systems decaying via three-body channels, was published by Yu.F. Smirnov with T.Ya. Mikhelashvili and A.M. Shirokov [41]. Later Yu.F. Smirnov with Yu.A. Lurie and A.M. Shirokov studied in detail, by means of this approach, three-body decays of

loosely-bound  $^{11}\text{Li}$  and  $^6\text{He}$  nuclei within cluster models. As further interesting extensions of this approach, the three-body  $J$ -matrix formalism was used to calculate the three-body  $S$ -matrix and a direct numerical calculation of the  $S$ -matrix poles made it possible to improve essentially variational calculation results for the binding energies, ground state rms radii, electromagnetic transitions, etc. It is worth noting that the first  $J$ -matrix calculation of three-body  $S$ -matrix poles was performed by Yurii Smirnov together with A.M. Shirokov and L.Ya. Stotland in the studies of atomic He and  $\text{H}^-$  ion. A review of some of the results obtained using the  $J$ -matrix approach by Yurii Smirnov and collaborators can be found in [42].

The  $J$ -matrix formalism is based on the solutions of three-term recurrence relations. This brought naturally Yurii Smirnov to study general properties of eigenenergies and eigenvectors for three-term recurrence relations (equivalent to second-order finite difference equations). Together with P.A. Braun, A.M. Shirokov, and S.K. Suslov he developed an approximate method for analyzing the spectrum structure and eigenvector properties of three-term recurrence relations by replacing them by second-order ordinary differential equations of the Schrödinger type, a replacement which makes it possible to develop quantum intuition. This approach was used by Yu.F. Smirnov and collaborators in various problems, as for instance in the analysis of general properties of Clebsch–Gordan and Racah coefficients for  $SU(2)$  and  $SU(1,1)$  groups [43] as well as in the study of level clustering in the high- $J$  spectra of non-rigid spherical top molecules [44] and of partly-filled shell ions in crystalline fields [45]. Interesting results were also obtained by Yurii Smirnov and collaborators in the study of exact solutions of three-term recurrence relations. In particular, together with A.M. Shirokov and N.A. Smirnova, he discovered a parameter symmetry of the interaction boson model [46] which was studied by him later (with O. Costáños, A. Frank, A.M. Shirokov, and N.A. Smirnova) in more complicated versions of the interacting boson model and in some other algebraic models.

## F. The (e,2e) method

In collaboration with V.G. Neudatchin, in 1967–1969, Yu.F. Smirnov proposed a new method for the experimental investigation of the electronic structure of atoms, molecules, and solids. This method, based on the measurement of the process of quasi-elastic knock-out



of electron by high-energy (in atomic scale) electron with coincidences registration, is called the (e,2e) method. It is the natural analog of the (p,2p) method popular in nuclear physics. The proposed method was successfully applied in many laboratories around the world and provided data on the structure of many-electron systems (see for example [47] for a review about this major contribution).

## V. SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

My first contact with the work of Yuri Smirnov goes back to 1978 when my colleague J. Patera showed me, on the occasion of a NATO Advanced Study Institute organised in Canada by J.C. Donini, a beautiful book written by D.T. Sviridov and Yu.F. Smirnov [48]. This book dealt with the spectroscopy of  $d^N$  ions in inhomogeneous electric fields (a part of a disciplinary domain known as crystal- and ligand-field theory in condensed matter physics and explored via the theory of level splitting from a theoretical point of view). In 1979, B.I. Zhilinskiĭ, while visiting Dijon and Lyon in France in the framework of an exchange programme between USSR and France, provided me with another interesting book, dealing with  $f^N$  ions in crystalline fields, written by D.T. Sviridov, Yu.F. Smirnov and V.N. Tolstoy [49]. At that time, the references for mathematical aspects of crystal- and ligand-field theory were based on works by Y. Tanabe, S. Sugano, and H. Kamimura from Japan [50], J.S. Griffith from England [51], and Tang Au-chin and his collaborators from China [52] (see also some contributions by the present author [53]). The two above-mentioned books by Smirnov and his colleagues shed some new light on the mathematical analysis of spectroscopic and magnetic properties of partly filled shell ions in molecular and crystal surroundings. In particular, special emphasis was put on the derivation of the Wigner-Racah algebra of a finite group of molecular and crystallographic interest from that of the group  $SO(3) \sim SU(2)/Z_2$ .

My second (indirect) contact with Yuri is related to an invitation to participate in the fifth workshop on *Symmetry Methods in Physics* organized by Yuri F. Smirnov and Raya M. Asherova in Obninsk in July 1991. Unfortunately, I did not get my visa on time so that my participation was reduced to a paper in the proceedings of the workshop edited by Smirnov and Asherova [54].

In the beginning of the 1990's, I had a chance to get in touch with another facet of Yuri's

work. In 1989, a Russian speaking student from Switzerland, C. Campigotto, spent one year in the group of Prof. Smirnov. He started working on the so-called Kustaanheimo-Stiefel transformation, an  $\mathbf{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$  transformation associated with the Hopf fibration  $S^3 \rightarrow S^2$  with compact fiber  $S^1$ . Such a nonbijective transformation makes it possible to connect the Kepler-Coulomb system in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  to the isotropic harmonic oscillator in  $\mathbf{R}^4$ . (More precisely, the Kustaanheimo-Stiefel transformation allows to pass from a four-dimensional harmonic oscillator subjected to a constrain to the three-dimensional hydrogen atom, see for instance [55]). Then, Campigotto (well-prepared by Smirnov and his team, especially A.M. Shirokov and V.N. Tolstoy) came to Lyon to prepare a French doctorate thesis [56]. He defended his thesis in 1993 with G.S. Pogosyan (representing Yu.F. Smirnov) as a member of the jury.

A fourth opportunity to get involved with Yurii came from our mutual interest in quantum groups and in nuclear and atomic spectroscopy. I meet him for the first time in Dubna in 1992. We then started a collaboration (partly with R.M. Asherova) on  $q$ - and  $qp$ -boson calculus in the framework of Hopf algebras associated with the Lie algebras  $su(2)$  and  $su(1, 1)$  [57]. In addition, we pursued a group theoretical study of the Coulomb energy averaged over the  $n\ell^N$ -atomic states with a definite spin [58]. We also had fruitful exchanges in nuclear physics. Indeed, Prof. Smirnov and his colleagues D. Bonatsos (from Greece), S.B. Drenska, P.P. Raychev and R.P. Roussev (all from Bulgaria) developed a model based on a one-parameter deformation of  $SU(2)$  for dealing with rotational bands of deformed nuclei and rotational spectra of molecules [59] (see also [60]). Along the same line, a student of mine, R. Barbier, developed in his thesis a two-parameter deformation of  $SU(2)$  with application to superdeformed nuclei in mass region  $A \sim 130 - 150$  and  $A \sim 190$  [61]. It was a real pleasure to receive Yurii in Lyon on the occasion of the defence of the Barbier thesis in 1995. Indeed, from 1992 to 1995, Yurii made four stays in Lyon (one with his wife Rita and one with his daughter Tatyana) and we jointly participated in several meetings, one in Clausthal in Germany (organised by H.-D. Doebner, V.K. Dobrev, and A.G. Ushveridze) and two in Bregenz in Austria (organised by B. Gruber and M. Ramek).

## VI. CLOSING

Yurii had many students (some of them are now famous physicists), many collaborators in his country and abroad, and had an influence on many scientists. He was also an exceptional

teacher. It was very pleasant, profitable and inspiring to be taught by Prof. Smirnov and/or to discuss with him. I personally greatly benefited from discussions with Yurii Smirnov.

Yurii Fedorovich Smirnov will remain an example for many of us. We will remember the exceptional qualities of the man as a scientist, as a teacher and as a generous person.

Yurii, we shall not forget you.

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